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No. 6]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1974 (MAGHA 20, 1895)

इस भाग में निम्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

भाग III—खंड 2

PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से संबंधित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE
PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 9th February 1974

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

19th January 1974

138/Cal/74. Montedison Fibre S. p. A. Improved process for the bulk-polymerization of acrylonitrile.

139/Cal/74. Bunker Ramo Corporation. Apparatus and method for crimping electrical terminals.

140/Cal/74. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. Method of coagulating latices.

141/Cal/74. FMC Corporation. Novel phosphonitrilic chloride esters and process.

142/Cal/74. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. A process for the remote transmission and indication of electrical measured values in electrolysis cells.

21st January 1974

143/Cal/74. Delalande S.A. Derivatives of 6-(*r*-dialkylamino) alkoxy-4, 7-dimethoxy benzofurans their process of preparation and their application in therapeutics. [Addition to No. 1004/72].

144/Cal/74. Smith Kline & French Laboratories Limited. Sulphoxides. (8th February 1973).

145/Cal/74. Y. S. Rao. Double elastic reinforced tyre.

146/Cal/74. The Central Pharmacal Company. Process for preparing an iron-saccharide complex.

147/Cal/74. R. R. G. Reddy. A gas producing process and unit for automotive and domestic uses.

447GI/73

148/Cal/74. Kharkovsky Aviatzionny Institut. Method of control of machine for pulse cutting of continuous bar into measured lengths and device for realization thereof.

149/Cal/74. Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research. A process for the treatment of cellulosic textiles for imparting improved dry and wet crease recovery while maintaining the abrasion resistance

22nd January 1974

150/Cal/74. Mrs. Sharda Mahajan and Mrs. Chandrika Sharma. Fuel gas recorder with cylinder Stand—an equipment for placing the gas cylinder and measuring the gas content therein, at any instant.

151/Cal/74. Bidhan Chandra Ghosh. An apparatus for preparing beverages

152/Cal/74. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. Explosive fusecord. (19th February 1973).

153/Cal/74. Delalande S. A. 4, 8-dimethoxy furo (3', 2'-f) benzoxazol-2-yl acethydroxamic acid, its process of preparation and its therapeutic application.

154/Cal/74. Ciba-Geigy AG. Process for the manufacture of new vat dyestuffs.

155/Cal/74. A. M. Yarber. Brake control valve apparatus.

156/Cal/74. Dynamit Nobel Aktiengesellschaft. A method for the production of wire-insulating gum-lacs preferably suitable for application in the molten state.

157/Cal/74. Greer Hydraulics Inc. Pressure vessel.

158/Cal/74. Knapsack Aktiengesellschaft. Production of vinyl chloride by thermal cracking of 1, 2-dichloroethane.

159/Cal/74. Ghh Basel AG., A method of impregnating filter materials.

160/Cal/74. GHH Basel AG. Filter for purifying liquids,

(75)

- 161/Cal/74. Abanindra Nath Ghosh. Improvement in or relating to producer gas plants.
- 162/Cal/74. Nauchno-Issledovatel'sky Konstruktorsko-Tekhnologicheskyy Institut Shinnoi Promyshlennosti Minneftekhimprom SSSR. Pneumatic tyre casing.
- 163/Cal/74. Johnson & Johnson. Improvements in or relating to synthetic resin blinder composition for bonding porous, absorbent, fibrous materials. [Divisional date 27th July 1971].

24th January 1974

- 164/Cal/74. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and Murphyores Incorporated Pty. Ltd., Improvements in or relating to the treatment of ilmenite. (25th January 1973).
- 165/Cal/74. Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company Limited. Empty/load control valve apparatus. (16th February 1973).
- 166/Cal/74. Rist's Wires & Cables Limited. Wiring harness. (13th February 1973).
- 167/Cal/74. Walter Esmond Bruce. Improvements in the manufacture of agricultural discs.
- 168/Cal/74. Johns-Manville Corporation. Method of making a bell end of a heat deformable pipe.
- 169/Cal/74. M. P. George. Emergency coupled-lamp using self-charging dry battery and transformer-cum-relay.

25th January 1974

- 170/Cal/74. Pullmann Incorporated. Process for producing high strength reducing gas.
- 171/Cal/74. Pfäzzer Inc. Homogeneous catalytic reduction of 6-methylenetetra cyclines.
- 172/Cal/74. Schweiter Engineering Works Ltd. Lubricated yarn guide for yarn spooling machine.
- 173/Cal/74. Pepro, Societe Pour le Developpement et la Vente de Specialites Chimiques. A catalytic combustion apparatus for emitting volatile vapours.
- 174/Cal/74. M. Feltz. Improvements in and relating to a process of manufacturing high chromium—high carbon ferrous alloys. [Divisional date 23rd August 1971].
- 175/Cal/74. K. C. Kothari. Signal lamps for use by the train guards.
- 176/Cal/74. Tarit Kumar Chandra. A device for marking roads for control of movement of traffic.
- 177/Cal/74. Veb Arzneimittelwerk Dresden. Procedure for obtaining streptokinase.
- 178/Cal/74. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Method of and an apparatus for manufacturing asbestos cement sheets which have ridges and grooves formed on the same.
- 179/Cal/74. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Asbestos cement sheets.
- 180/Cal/74. Bunker Ramo Corporation Electrical connector unit for leadless circuit device.
- 181/Cal/74. The Metal Box Company Limited. Cartons. (7th February 1973).
- 182/Cal/74. N. V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken. Electrode for gas discharge lamps.
- 183/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Process for the preparation of superior quality of agar from indian red seaweed (*gelidium acerosa* from deoki).
- 184/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A method for the preparation of agarose from indigenous agar.
- 185/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A device for the position-control of the electrodes of electric furnaces.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE (BOMBAY BRANCH).

16th January 1974

- 16/Bom/74. M. J. Gujrathi. Heat conducting composition for boilers (by wakening gas film on M. S. Plate on flue side of the boiler).

- 17/Bom/74. S. S. Hussain. 2" and 3/5" bungs.
- 18/Bom/74. S. L. Munver, N. R. Shah and J. D. Vikamsey. New system of measuring contact bounce time of relays contractors etc.
- 19/Bom/74. Kores (India) Limited. A direct transfer contact copying paper.
- 20/Bom/74. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Company Limited. An electronic regulator for D. C. generators in automobiles or like vehicles.
- 21/Bom/74. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Company Limited. An electronic blinker device.
- 22/Bom/74. The Century Spinning & Manufacturing Company Limited. An improved vat dyeing of cellulosic materials in a vat dye bath and a vat dye bath for carrying out said process.
- 23/Bom/74. The Century Spinning & Manufacturing Company Limited. A method of minimizing oxidative decomposition losses in solutions of reducing agents, such as, for instance, used in continuous vat dyeing.

17th January 1974

- 24/Bom/74. Satischandra Dahyabhai Patel. Modification in and improvement in high low gear box used in fourwheel drive light autovehicle.
- 25/Bom/74. Ciba of India Limited. Process for the manufacture of heterocyclyl benzimidazoles.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE (MADRAS BRANCH)

16th January 1974

- 10/Mas/74. M/s. Alagendran Tractor Agencies. Saving petrol on vaporisation method, which has been named by us as petrol saver.

ALTERATION OF DATE

- 135582(1389/Cal/73). Ante-dated to 9th February 1971.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patent Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 32F_a.

85128

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF N-(2, 3-DIMETHYLPHENYL) ANTHRANILIC ACID AND SALTS WITH BASES THEREOF.

PARKE DAVIS & COMPANY, AT JOSEPH CAMPAU AVENUE AT THE RIVER. DETROIT, MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

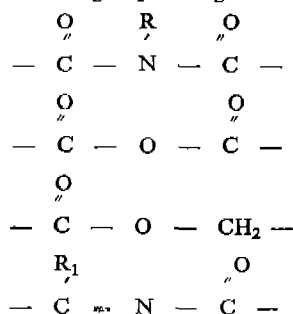
Application No. 85128 filed November 15, 1962. Accepted on 19-1-1974.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

Process for the production of N-(2, 3-dimethylphenyl) anthranilic acid and salts with bases thereof characterized in

that a heterocyclic compound of the formula I of the accompanying drawings is hydrolyzed in a basic or acidic medium; where X is a group having the formula



where R represents hydrogen or a hydrocarbon radical such as an alkyl, phenyl or phenalkyl radical which optionally may contain substituents and R₁ represents halogen or a primary secondary or tertiary amino radical.

CLASS 32F₂b.

103407.

METHODS FOR OBTAINING SEMISYNTHETIC PENICILLINS.

TARCHOMINSKIE ZAKLADY FARMACEUTYCZNE "POLFA" PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO PAŃSTWOWE, OF UL. FLEMINGA 2, WARSZAWA, POLAND.

Application No. 103407 filed January 13, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, CALCUTTA.

2 Claims—No drawings.

A method for obtaining semisynthetic penicillins by acylation of the amino group of 6-aminopenicillanic acid, characterized by the feature that acylation is carried out by the use of cyanomethyl esters of acids in the presence of heterocyclic compounds accelerating aminolysis of these esters, preferably 2-hydroxypyridine, pyrazole, triazole, succinimide, or imidazole, and the process is carried out in organic solvents, preferably in pyridine, acetone, tetrahydrofuran or in organic-aqueous solvents in the presence of secondary or tertiary amines used in equi-molecular or excessive amounts.

CLASS 32F₂b, 55E₁ and E₂

115427.

PENICILLINS.

BEECHAM GROUP LIMITED, OF BEECHAM HOUSE, GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

Application No. 115427 filed April 15, 1968.

Convention date filed April 18, 1967 (17702/67) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A process for the preparation of penicillins of the general formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, and nontoxic salts thereof, where R is a phenyl, substituted phenyl substituted by substituents such as herein described, furyl or thienyl group, which process comprises hydrolysing in a manner known per se an intermediate penicillin of the general formula II shown in the drawings, and non-toxic salts thereof, where R₂ is the group-A-B where A is a direct linkage or a methylene group optionally substituted by lower (C 1 to 5) alkyl or phenyl and B is a monocyclic or bicyclic substituted or unsubstituted aromatic or heteroaromatic group, or the group-CHR "CXYZ where R" is a hydrogen atom or a methyl, dihalomethyl, trihalomethyl, alkoxycarbonyl, ethyl or phenyl group of a group CH₂W wherein W is a halogen atom or a nitro, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, alkylsulphonyl, arylsulphonyl or aralkyl-sulphonyl group, X is a halogen atom or a nitro, alkoxy aryloxy, aralkoxy, alkylsulphonyl, arylsulphonyl or aralkylsulphonyl group and Y and Z are the same or different and each may be a hydrogen or halogen atom or a methyl or ethyl group or when X is an alkoxy or aralkoxy group Y and Z may together represent an oxygen atom.

CLASS 32F₂c, 32F₂d and 55E₁.

117200.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ESTRANE COMPOUND BY FERMENTATION.

SANKYO COMPANY LIMITED, OF NO. 1-6, 3-CHOME NIHONBASHI HON-CHO, CHYUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 117200 filed August 9, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A method for the production of a compound having the formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein R₁ is hydroxy group and R₂ is a lower alkynyl group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms or R₁ and R₂, when taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, represent keto group which comprises subjecting a compound having the formula II or III shown in the drawings, wherein R₁ is hydroxy group and R₂ is hydrogen atom or a lower alkynyl group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms or R₁ and R₂, when taken together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, represent keto group to the action of a microorganism selected from those microorganisms of the genera *Corynebacterium* and *Arthrobacter* or to the action of the enzymes produced by said microorganism under aerobic condition at a temperature of 25-30°C and at pH of 5.0 to 9.0.

CLASS 32F₂a.

118801.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF DERIVATIVES OF DIGOXIN.

BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH OF MANNHEIM-WALDHOF, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 118801 filed November 29, 1968.

Convention date filed September 19, 1968 (44510/68) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims—No drawings.

Process for the preparation of derivatives of digoxin in which one or two hydroxyl groups of the digitoxose residue are etherified by alkyl radicals containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms, whereby the alkyl radicals can be substituted by alkoxy radicals containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms, and, when only one hydroxyl group of the digitoxose residue is etherified in said manner, a second hydroxyl group can be esterified by an acyl radical containing up to 3 carbon atoms, whereby the acyl radical can be substituted by an alkoxy radical containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms, characterised in that digoxin is either reacted with one equivalent of an appropriate o-alkylating agent such as herein described and then, if desired, further reacted with one equivalent of an appropriate acylation agent such as herein described or is reacted with two equivalents of an appropriate o-alkylating agent such as herein described.

CLASS 129G.

128826.

IMPROVEMENT IN OR RELATING TO PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE OF SEAMLESS SOLID TUBES, PIPES, HOLLOW SHAFTING AND LIKE.

PARVATI NARAINDAS SHIVDASANI OF 243, SIND HOUSING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., GANESH KIND ROAD, AUNDH POONA-7, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 128826 filed October 15, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

8 Claims.

A process of manufacture of seamless solid tubes, piping and hollow shafting and like of any metal composition, ferrous or non-ferrous, suitable for forging, rolling and wire drawing operations, through the forming methods as applicable to solid metal bodies such as manufacturing of rounds, squares and like sections involving a change of shape in solid metal body in the operation of forging, rolling and drawing. In manufacturing of seamless tubes, piping and hollow shaftings and like, metal composition piece (mentioned as work piece hereafter) encasing in the inner core the non-fusible material

like silica sand, powders of emery, glass, mica, asbestos from all sides is prepared as explained hereafter in subsequent claims. The work piece as mentioned above is heated and rolled in the rolling mill which basically consists of two cast iron rolls, the axes of which are placed horizontally one immediately above the other and are capable of revolving in opposite directions. The work piece, heated up in furnace to shape forming temperatures, on being caused to enter the rolls is thus carried forward by friction, and the centres of rolls being maintained at proper distance apart, some reduction of thickness and cross-sectional area takes place, accompanied by a corresponding increase in length, the width being only slightly affected. With one passage through the rolls, only comparatively small reduction in thickness takes place. The work is consequently caused to make a number of passes through the rolls, at each of which grooves of different shapes and depth are used for converting work piece to round bar, having non-fusible material totally enclosed in inner core in the metal enveloping from all sides by the metal composition. The non-fusible material encased from all sides by metal composition in the inner core of bi-material work piece, is removed by making opening out the ends by sawing off the ends or by any other methods such as drilling. The metallic portion with non-fusible material removed gives round metal piece with hollow circular bore running throughout its length, in form of tube, piping or hollow shafting. Since rolling is limited to diameter about 3/16 inch, wire drawing operations are adopted for smaller diameters. In wire drawing operation the thick wire, or rod of small diameter encasing the non-fusible material from all sides, is pulled through the die having a conical hole somewhat smaller than rod, a reduction in diameter, and consequent increase in length taking place. The metallic portion with non-fusible material removed gives the small sizes of tubing, and piping as explained earlier in reference to rolling. To manufacture large size hollow thick walled cylinders, the swaging or drawing down operations on forging hammers, hydraulic presses and like are adopted on similar type of work-piece having metal encasing the non-fusible material from all sides. Removal of non-fusible material results in hollowed products such as thick walled pressure cylinders.

CLASS 175E.

129690.

IMPROVED UNIFLOW STEAM ENGINE.

SWAMI PRAMATHANANDA, SECRETARY, RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAPITH; P.O. VIVEKANANDA-NAGAR, DIT. PURULIA, WEST BENGAL.

Application No. 129690 filed December 22, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A uniflow steam engine comprising a tailed hollow piston rod with diametrically opposite admission ports on its surface (adjacent to the piston face in both the head end and crank end sides for double action of the engine) to act as valve chest and an admission pipe valve with diametrically opposite openings on its surface (in both the head end and crank end sides), so positioned relative to the admission ports that when the latter is properly placed co-axially within the former with leak-proof fittings and the piston is moved, the openings on the latter in each side just begin to meet with the admission ports on the former in the corresponding side at the desired point of admission, thereby allowing admission of live steam into the cylinder to occur from within itself through the tailed hollow piston rod surface.

CLASS 67C, 69A and 159F.

131944.

AN ELECTRONIC HIGH-SPEED AND FAIL-SAFE LATCHED RELAY.

SEKHARIPURAM VENKITESHWARAN PADMANABHAN, (MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS), ALAMBAGH, LUCKNOW-5, INDIA.

Application No. 131944 filed June 30, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A triggered oscillator capable of being triggered upon receipt of a signal comprising an oscillator circuit which comprises a first transistor and a second transistor provided in a

known multivibrator circuit characterised in that said oscillator circuit being connected to a first input and a second input, said first input being a conventional power input, said second input being a defined signal, the base of said first transistor being connected to said first input while the base of said second transistor being connected to said second input or the base of said first transistor is connected to the said second input while the base of said second transistor is connected to the said first input momentarily through a switch, so that said oscillator triggers or changes its state only upon receipt of said defined signal, the output of said oscillator being fed thereto.

CLASS 173B.

132328.

A PRECISELY CONTROLLED WIDE-ANGLE UNIFORM SPRAYING DEVICE.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJ MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 132328 filed August 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A device for uniform spraying of liquids onto any complicated surfaces, having an extremely narrow allowable approach either internal or external, as for instance in cathode ray tubes and particularly the TV picture tubes, which consists of two coaxial tubes, one inside the other, of which the inner contains the fluid to be sprayed and the outer the compressed air, each ending into a multinozzle spherical outlet whose design is such that the compressed air particles coming out of the outlet pick-up just the sufficient amount of the fluid (to be sprayed) so as to cover the base area of the required size on the internal surface.

CLASS 127-I

132337.

POWER TRANSFER ASSEMBLY FOR TRANSFERRING POWER FROM THE FLYWHEEL OF AN ENGINE TO A DRIVE SHAFT.

VOLTAS LIMITED, OF 19, GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY-1 MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 132337 filed August 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

8 Claims.

A power transfer assembly for transferring power from the flywheel of an engine to a drive shaft, said transfer assembly comprising a first coupling plate fixedly secured to said drive shaft and disposed coaxially thereto, a second coupling plate rigidly connectable along its rim to said flywheel and provided with a plurality of slots disposed coaxially to said drive shaft, into each of which said slots projects a positioning member provided in said first coaxial plate, the projecting end of each said positioning member having securedly mounted thereon one or more rings of a resilient material.

CLASS 188.

132916.

IMPROVEMENT IN OR RELATING TO LEAD-ZINC WET-FLUX GALVANIZING PROCESS.

JOHN LYSAGHT (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED OF 50 YOUNG STREET, SYDNEY, IN THE STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Application No. 132916 filed September 15 1971.

Convention date filed September 25, 1970(2650/70) AUSTRALIA.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

28 Claims.

A method of galvanizing steel articles in a molten bath comprising the step of directing the articles into the molten lead bath containing aluminium in the said molten bath and, thence, upwardly through a galvanizing pool floating on the lead bath.

CLASS 32F.

133122.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF RESIN COMPOSITIONS BASED ON POLYURETHANES.

ASTERION LIMITED, OF 54 SHEPHERD ROAD, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Application No. 133122 filed October 5, 1971.

Convention date filed October 9, 1970 (48182/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims.

A process for obtaining rigid substantially homogeneous resin compositions based on polyurethanes, comprising reacting a single step a polyisocyanate with an aliphatic polyol containing from 4 to 5 hydroxyl groups and an average of not more than 1.5 ether linkages per reactive hydroxy group, said polyisocyanate and said polyol being at the start of the reaction in homogeneous liquid phase admixture with an extender which consists of a hydrocarbon having aromatic character together with an aliphatic and/or naphthenic hydrocarbon, each hydrocarbon boiling not lower than 110°C., the weight ratio of total hydrocarbon to reactants being in the range 1:10 to 1:1, and the weight ratio of the first stated hydrocarbon to the aliphatic and/or naphthenic hydrocarbon being in the range 5:1 to 1:1.

CLASS 23F.

133160.

METHOD OF DEVELOPING A REUSABLE PHOTOCONDUCTOR ELEMENT OF AN ELECTROPHOTOGRAPHIC COPYING MACHINE.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION, AT ARMONK, NEW YORK 10504, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 133160 filed October 7, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims—No drawings.

A method of developing a reusable photoconductor element of an electrophotographic copying machine, the method comprising applying a resinous toner material to the photoconductor material in the presence of boron nitride which is of hexagonal layer structure.

CLASS 32F and 132B.

133301.

METHOD AND A MIXING APPARATUS FOR THE PREPARATION OF HOMOGENEOUS, MATERABLE PASTES AND SUSPENSIONS OF PHTHALIC ACIDS AND GLYCOLS, FOR FEEDING PLANTS, MORE PARTICULARLY CONTINUOUS ESTERIFICATION PLANTS.

SNIA VISCOSA SOCIETA' NAZIONALE INDUSTRIA APPLICAZIONI VISCOSA S. P. A., VIA MONTEBELLO, 18, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 133301 filed October 21, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

A method for preparing homogeneous and meterable pastes or suspensions of phthalic acids, more particularly of terephthalic acid and glycol, more particularly ethylene glycol, for feeding installations for the production of polyesters, characterized in that the materials (paste of phthalic acid in glycol) are maintained at a temperature between 50°C and 10°C during their homogenization and metered feed to said installation.

CLASS 83A₁ and A₂.

133368.

PROTEIN RECOVERY PROCESS FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION.

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO., OF P.O. BOX 2538, HOUSTON, TEXAS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 133368 filed October 27, 1971.

Convention date filed November 5, 1970 (52578/70, 52579/70 and 52580/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

In a process for the recovery of protein from an aqueous solution of vegetable protein sources having a pH between about 6 and 12 in which process acid is added to the solution to reduce its pH sufficiently to cause the protein to precipitate as a curd and the protein is washed with a water-miscible organic solvent preferably ethylalcohol to remove undesirable color and flavor constituents either before or after the precipitation of the curd, the improvement comprising providing a series of N zones wherein N is an integer of at least 2 and in each of which zones the solvent-washed curd is intimately mixed with water forming a mixture of liquid and curd, the mixture is passed to a separator and the curd separated from the liquid, the procedure being repeated in said zones and being sufficient to reduce the amount of solvent in the curd to less than about 10% by weight of the liquid portion of the curd.

CLASS 189.

133414.

DENTIFRICE COMPOSITIONS.

HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED, OF HINDUSTAN LEVER HOUSE, 165-166, BACKBAY RECLAMATION, BOMBAY 1, INDIA.

Application No. 133414 filed October 29, 1971.

Convention date filed October 30, 1970 (51690/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

15 Claims—No drawings.

A dentifrice containing a polishing agent and sodium monofluorophosphate, characterised in that the dentifrice comprises the combination of the following features: (a) the polishing agent is one which does not yield in the dentifrice an amount of orthophosphate ions exceeding 500 ppm of the dentifrice calculated as phosphorus; (b) the pH of the dentifrice is at least 5 but less than 7.5; and (c) the amount of the sodium monofluorophosphate is from 1.7 to 2.5% by weight of the dentifrice, and further characterised in that there is excluded any further ingredient which will give rise to orthophosphate ions in the dentifrice.

CLASS 14B.

133511.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO ELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS.

ENERGY CONVERSION LIMITED, OF PRIESTLEY ROAD, BASINGSTOKE, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND, (FORMERLY OF BRITANNIC HOUSE, MOOR LANE, LONDON E.C. 2).

Application No. 133511 filed November 6, 1971.

Convention date filed January 7, 1971 (735/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

A gas depolarised cell or battery of cells, wherein each cell comprises an anode, an associated cathode and electrolyte at least between said anode and cathode, the cell or cells all being enclosed within a case or structure characterised in that the case or structure forms a gas reservoir for the cell or cells and a gas inlet path or paths is provided in or for the case or structure which is formed such as to allow ingress of depolarising gas to the cell or cells at a continual rate such that the cell or cells is/are limited to be capable of maintaining a lower continual current drain that would be possible if the case or structure was not provided.

CLASS 56D and G.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TREATING A TEXTILE MATERIAL BY THE EXHAUSTION PROCESS.

S. I. X. OF 5 BIS RUE DE BERRI, PARIS 8EME, FRANCE.

Application No. 133515 filed November 6, 1971.

Convention date filed May 7, 1971 (13803/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

23 Claims.

Apparatus for treating a textile material by an exhaustion process using a treatment agent for treating the textile material a solvent for the treatment agent and a non-solvent for the treatment agent, which apparatus comprises a treatment vessel which in use contains the textile material to be treated and a bath comprising the treatment agent and the solvent mixture, removal means for permitting the continuous withdrawal of a fraction of the bath in a liquid and/or vapour phase, means for separating solvent from the fraction, a recycling circuit ensuring the reintroduction into the treatment vessel, in liquid form, of the portion obtained after separation of solvent from the fraction withdrawn and regulation means permitting the control of the temperature of the treatment vessel, of the volume of the fraction withdrawn and optionally of the quantity of solvent to be recovered.

CLASS 6B₂ and 80-1.

133643.

A FILTER DEVICE FOR SEPARATING SOLIDS FROM FLUIDS FLOWING IN PIPES.

LUDWIG TAPFOGGE TRADING AS LUDWIG TAP-ROGGE REINIGUNGSANLAGEN FÜR ROHRENWASCHUNG, OF 4034 ANGERMUND, WACHOLDSTRASSE 7, GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

Application No. 133643 filed November 16, 1971.

Convention date filed June 14, 1971 (27704/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A filter device for separating solids from fluids flowing in pipes, comprising a separator housing with a built-in filter cage, over the outside of which the fluid to be filtered is adapted to flow, joined by an open end to a wall of the housing, at least one outlet for filtered dirt near a base of the device, the housing near the filter cage having a side inlet port for the fluid to be filtered, and at least one butterfly valve in the side inlet port for tangentially directing the flow of fluid to be filtered across the filter cage.

CLASS 155A and 155F₁.

133707.

FLAME-RETARDING AGENT FOR RUBBERS.

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, FORMERLY KNOWN AS FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 133707 filed November 23, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims—No drawings.

A fire retarding agent for rubbers comprising 15 to 5 parts by weight of a chloroparaffin containing at least 60% by weight of chlorine and 5 to 15 parts by weight of zinc borate or an alkaline earth borate.

CLASS 73 and 203.

133820.

DEVICE FOR ADJUSTING THE SPRING FORCE ON FOLDING ROLLS.

VEB POLYGRAPH LEIPZIG KOMBINAT FÜR POLYGRAPHISCHE MASCHINEN UND AUSRÜSTUNGEN, OF 59 ZEWINAUNDORFER STRASSE, LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Application No. 133820 filed December 1, 1971.

Convention date filed April 29, 1971 (12028/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

Device for the adjustment of the spring force with which two axially parallel folding rolls mounted in pivot bearings are pressed against one another, particularly for sheet folding machines, wherein two sets of compression springs are provided on a shaft between pivot bearings and adjustable stops, and the shafts, is provided at both ends with threading, is mounted in a threaded bore directly in side wall and in the threaded bore of a bush arranged fast in rotation and axially displaceable in the side wall, the pitch of the threading of the bush being twice as great as that in the threaded bore of the opposite side wall.

CLASS 62A.

133918.

PROCESS FOR TENDER TEXTILE INDUSTRIAL SCOURING OF LOOSE WOOL.

RICHTER GEDEON VEGYESZETI GYAR R.T., OF GYOMROI UT 21, BUDAPEST X, HUNGARY.

Application No. 133918 filed December 10, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims—No drawings.

Process for tender textile industrial scouring of loose wool, characterized by the fact that scouring of said loose wool is carried out on a known scouring equipment such as herein described with a known ionic and/or nonionic detergent such as herein described, in the presence of one or more proteolytic enzyme(s) such as herein described.

CLASS 126D and 206E.

134043.

TRANSISTORISED PHASE SEQUENCE INDICATOR.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROORKEE, ROORKEE, U.P. INDIA.

Application No. 134043 filed December 22, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A transistorised phase sequence indicator comprising a potential divider from which fractions of the three phase voltages of the supply phase sequence of which is to be determined are obtained and a pulse is obtained at the zero crossing of one fractional voltage using a zero-crossing detector which in turn is and gated with the remaining two fractional voltages through two and—gates and the output of these gates set or reset a bistable circuit which controls the lighting of two indicator lamps to indicate the phase sequence of the supply under test, while a miniature dry-cell is used to supply power through a switch to the zero crossing detector, and—gates and bistable.

CLASS 32F2c.

134070.

IMPROVED PROCESS FOR PREPARING UREA.

STAMICARBON N.V., A NETHERLANDS COMPANY, OF VAN DER MAESENSTRAAT 2, HEERLEN, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 134070 filed December 27, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

An improved process for producing urea, comprising reacting ammonia and carbon dioxide in a synthesis zone to produce a synthesis solution containing urea, ammonium carbamate and unreacted ammonia, treating the said solution under high pressure in a treating zone wherein the bulk of the ammonium carbamate component is decomposed to ammonia and carbon dioxide, transferring the effluent gases from the said treating zone comprising ammonia, carbon dioxide and water vapour expelled from the solution to a condensation zone wherein they are at least in part condensed under high pressure, recycling the resulting gas-liquid mixture to the synthesis zone, treating the remaining synthesis solution leaving the said treating zone to further decompose ammonium

carbamate still present therein and to expel ammonia and carbon dioxide therefrom and to condensate the ammonia and carbon dioxide in an aqueous medium to form a ammonium-carbamate solution at a pressure lower than that of the said treating zone, discharging an overhead gas stream from the said synthesis zone containing ammonia, carbon dioxide and inert gases to a washing zone wherein it is washed with the ammonium carbamate solution obtained at the said lower pressure and feeding a solution comprising the enriched wash solution discharged from the washing zone and urea-containing solution from the said synthesis zone into the said condensation zone by entrainment in a venturi by an ammonia stream which is passed to the said condensation zone.

CLASS 148F, 148H and 148-O. 134176.

APPARATUS FOR SENSITOMETRY OF A LIQUID PHOTSENSITIVE EMULSION.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, A COMPANY ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, U.S.A., OF 343 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14650, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 134176 filed January 4, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

Apparatus for sensitometry of a liquid photosensitive emulsion, comprising means for exposing a sample of the emulsion to preselected radiation, means for developing the emulsion sample, means for measuring the density of the emulsion sample both before and after development thereof, and means for recording the respective density measurements so that the sensitivity of the emulsion can be derived.

CLASS 155F2. 134450.

TREATMENT OF CELLULAR MATERIAL.

DUNLOP LIMITED, OF DUNLOP HOUSE, RYDER STREET, ST. JAMES'S LONDON S.W.1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134450 filed February 1, 1972.

Convention date filed February 2, 1971 (03672/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the treatment of cellular plastics material, such as herein described, to perforate or remove cell membranes thereof, in which one or more surfaces of said material is subjected to shot-blasting using a particulate solid abrasive.

CLASS 172D. 134556.

SLIDING CURRENT CONDUCTOR FOR MOBILE CLEANING APPARATUS FOR TEXTILE MACHINERY.

ERNST JACOBI & CO. KG., OF 8900 AUGSBURG 41, DERCHINGER STRASSE 41/43, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 134556 filed February 9, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A sliding conductor for mobile cleaning apparatus, for textile machinery more particularly for spinning machines, comprising current-carrying rails in the interior of a channel of synthetic resin in which a current pick-up is slidable along the said rails the pickup having a projecting portion projecting out through a slot in the underside of the said channel to supply the current to the said mobile cleaning apparatus on textile machinery.

CLASS 69K. 134700.

AN ELONGATED INSULATOR CASING OF A CUT-OUT CHAMBER FOR AN ELECTRIC CIRCUIT BREAKER.

DELLE—ALSTHOM, OF 130 RUE LEON BLUM, 69 VILLEURBANNE, FRANCE.

Application No. 134700 filed February 22, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

An elongated insulator casing of a cut-out chamber for an electric circuit breaker containing a fixed contact and a mobile contact assembly which determine a minimum dimension for the inside cross-section of the insulator in each of the space zones comprised along the insulator and a maximum value of that minimum dimension in at least one of these zones and comprising two opposite end holes of which the inside cross-sections have values lower than the said maximum value, wherein the inside cross-section of a first of the said end holes is that required for inserting a support rod of the fixed contact, which passes in a fluid-tight manner through the first of the said end holes, and the inside cross-section of the second of the said end holes is that required for the insertion of the fixed contact and of the mobile contact assembly in the insulator, the second of the said end holes being sealed in a fluid-tight manner by a support plate of the mobile contact assembly.

CLASS 68A. 134720.

ELECTRO-MECHANICAL VOLTAGE REGULATORS FOR USE IN BATTERY CHARGING SYSTEMS ON ROAD VEHICLES.

JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, A BRITISH COMPANY, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM 19, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134720 filed February 23, 1973.

Convention date filed March 1, 1971 (5676/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

An elect-mechanical voltage regulator of the kind specified including means operable when the battery is incorrectly connected for reducing the regulated voltage to a value such that the cut-out contacts are not closed by the cut-out winding.

CLASS 155C. 135001.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING BONDED FABRIC.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON LIMITED, OF 30 FORJETT STREET, BOMBAY-26, STATE OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 135001 filed March 20, 1972.

Addition to No. 129068.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

5 Claims.

Improvement in or modification of the method of manufacturing bonded fabric as claimed and disclosed in parent patent specification No. 129068 which comprises the step of; (a) applying pressure on the web carried by the belt before the web is delivered to the wetout unit, (b) and causing the belt with the web to travel in an upward direction leading to the wet-out unit, (c) delivering the web from the bonding unit at a tangent to a star roller, and (d) delivering the web from the star roller to a slatted conveyor belt before finally delivering to the heating or drying unit.

CLASS 69F+I and 206E. 135037

ELECTRICAL SWITCH.

BUNKER RAMO CORPORATION, OF 900 COMMERCE DRIVE, OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 135037 filed March 23, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

6 Claims

An electrical switch having a coil and two contact controlling pins, both of which are normally biased to a first position,

one of said pins being moved to a second position when said coil is energized, and the other of said pins being moved to said second position when said coil is de-energized, characterized by: a clapper arm having a first leg with two independently cantilevered fingers positioned in tandem collinearly with the pins, each of which is adapted to bear against a corresponding one of said pins to move the pin to its second position, and a pivot shaft positioned between said fingers and at substantially right angle thereto; and a second leg substantially perpendicular to said first leg, said second leg being positioned to be acted upon by said coil when said coil is energized to rotate said arm about said pivot.

CLASS 32B and 56B.

13582.

CATALYTIC HYDROCRACKING PROCESS.

FOSTER GRANT CO., INC., OF 289 NORTH MAIN STREET, LEOMINSTER, COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1389/Cal/73 filed June 13, 1973.

Division of Application No. 130515 filed March 9, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims—No drawings.

Process for hydrocracking a feedstock comprised of at least one member selected from polyalkylbenzenes, diphenyl, fused ring aromatic compounds and saturated polymeric materials such as herein described characterized in that the feedstock is passed through the bed of hydrocracking catalyst mixed with sufficient hydrogen to saturate any hydrocarbon residue which results from cracking the feedstock components, at a rate of from about 0.3 to about 3.5 pounds per pound of the catalyst per hour, the temperature of the catalyst bed is maintained within the range of from about 800°F to about 1300°F, and the pressure of the feedstock and hydrogen is maintained within the range of from about 150 to 700 pounds per square inch gauge.

CLASS 25D, 39E and 103.

135584.

METHOD OF PROTECTING REFRACTORY BRICKWORK AGAINST CORROSION.

AKADEMIA GORNICZO-HUTNICZA, IM. STAJSAWA STASZICA W KRAKOWIE 30, MICKIEWICZA STR., POLAND.

Application No. 925/1972 filed July 20, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims—No drawings.

A method of protecting refractory brickwork against corrosion, which comprises impregnating, at ambient temperature, the bricks of a brickwork with a water or alcohol solution of a mass containing the chlorides of bivalent metals whose oxides have a high melting point such as, a technological calcium chloride used in the amount of up to 100 per cent by weight of all components of the said mass, and/or a technological magnesium chloride used in the amount of up to 100 per cent by weight of all components of the said mass, and/or inorganic fillers such as crude or calcinated limestone, hydrated lime, crude or calcinated dolomite, crude or calcinated magnesite, chromium ore, quartzite or zircon, used singularly or in a mixture, said mass forming either a dry mixture of comminuted components or a saturated water or alcohol solution of the said components, the impregnation treatment taking place either before bricking up of a brickwork or being applied to the surface of a refractory brickwork already constructed.

CLASS 182C.

135585.

PROCESS FOR ENZYMATICALLY ISOMERIZING GLUCOSE TO FRUCTOSE.

STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, OF 625, MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1528/1972 filed September 27, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims—No drawings.

A process for enzymatically converting glucose in a glucose-containing solution to fructose which process comprises providing in a glucose-containing solution glucose isomerase derived from microorganisms of the genera *Nocardia*, *Micromonospora*, *Microbispora* and *Microcellobospora* and maintaining the glucose-containing solution under glucose-isomerizing conditions until a portion of the glucose is converted to fructose.

CLASS 155F.

135586.

COMPOSITION FOR INHIBITING THE BACTERIAL AND FUNGUS GROWTH.

CHIEF SCIENTIST, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI (INDIA).

Application No. 78/1972 filed April 28, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims—No drawings.

Composition for inhibiting the bacterial and fungus growth on foam compound comprising (i) cetyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride; and (ii) sodium benzoate in the ratio of 0.25—1.75 : 1.75—0.25 and preferably in the ratio of 1:1.

CLASS 143D, and D.

135587.

PACKAGE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ N. V. OF 30 CAREL VAN BYLANDT LAAN, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 1929/72 filed November 16, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

Package for hazardous materials comprising; a rigid substantially cylindrical outer container, a plurality of removable inner containers for hazardous materials having a substantially sector-shaped cross-section and disposed in the outer container such that the sector cross-section of the inner containers coincide with sectors of the cross-section of the outer container and the collective sector-shaped cross-sections of the inner containers occupy substantially the entire substantially circular cross-sectional area of the outer container, and cushioning means interposed between adjacent inner containers and positioned to extend radially outward from the vertical axis of the outer container.

CLASS 2A and 168F.

135595.

A DEVICE ADAPTED TO PRODUCE A PLURALITY OF INFORMATIONS.

MADHOOR KAPUR, OF C 435 DEFENCE COLONY, NEW DELHI-24, INDIA.

Application No. 349/72 filed May 20, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A device adapted to produce a plurality of informations and wherein said information are in a state of movement comprising a housing having a screen made of any translucent material known in the art, a light source spaced behind said screen and having there between at least a first and second area, a first element or set of elements provided in said first area, a second element or set of elements provided in said second area, said elements consisting of opaque and/or transparent and/or reflective elements and wherein one of the elements in at least one of said areas is in a state of movement.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

An opposition has been entered by Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Company Private Limited to the grant of a patent on application No. 131631 made by Yadav Engineering Works.

(2)

An opposition has been entered by the Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, to the grant of a patent on application No. 131812 made by E.I. du pont de Nemours and Company.

(3)

An opposition has been entered by Four Pillars Enterprise Co. Ltd. to the grant of a patent on application No. 132711 made by Chow Mei Chang.

PATENT SEALED

128960 129490 129531 129741 129867 130249 130888 131209
131492 132178 132710 132857 133032 133201 135121

Amendment Proceedings under Section 57.

Notice is hereby given that N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, a limited liability company organised and established under the laws of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, carrying on business as manufacturers at Emmasingel 29, Eindhoven, Holland, have made an application under Section 57 of the Patents Act, 1970 for amendment of specification in respect of Patent Application No. 128377 "Method of converting a crystal". The amendments are by way of correction and disclaimer so as to ascertain the invention more correctly and clearly. The application for amendment and the proposed amendments can be inspected free of charge on any working day during usual office hours at the Patent Office, 214 Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 or copies thereof can be had on payment of the usual copying charges. Any person interested in opposing the application for amendment may file a notice of opposition on the prescribed form 30 within three months from the date of this notification at the Patent Office, Calcutta. If the written statement of opposition is not filed with the notice of opposition it shall be left within one month from the date of filing the said notice.

REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC. (PATENTS).

Assignments, licences or other transactions affecting the interests of the original patentees have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the parties claiming interests :—

100023

100024

Messrs. Zukowski Iron And Metal Company.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No.

Title of the invention

117989 (8-10-68) Improvements in or relating to adhesives, method for their production and fabrics coated therewith.

118301 (26-10-68) Process for the preparation of alumina from aluminos ores by reaction with mineral acids.

118535 (12-11-68) Novel fluoroethyl esters, process for their manufacture and composition containing the same.

118685 (21-11-68) Method for producing detergent-grade alkylate.

120095 (27-2-69) Method and device for the purification of solid organic peroxides.

120108 (19-3-68) Process for the isomerization of 5-vinylbicyclo [2-2-1]hept-2-ene.

120109 (15-3-68) Process for the isomerization of 5-vinylbicyclo [2-2-1] hept-2-ene to 5 ethylidenebicyclo [2-2-1]hept-2-ene.

120117 (1-3-69) Process for the manufacture of sodium-alginate.

120140 (8-3-68) Process for the manufacture of dyestuffs.

120149 (3-3-69) Novel insecticidal composition containing 3, 5-dimethyl-phenyl-N-methyl-carbamate and 3-tertiary-butylphenyl-N-methyl-carbamate as active ingredients.

120158 (5-3-69) Process for the continuous solution polymerization of vinyl esters.

120175 (5-3-69) Process for the preparation of inorganic-crystalline luminiscent material.

120187 (6-3-69) Production of a cyanic acid-ammonia gas mixture and a device for carrying out the same.

120188 (6-3-69) Ammonoxidation of olefins.

120191 (6-3-69) Production of nitric acid.

120195 (6-3-69) Process for producing a granular carbonaceous fuel.

120216(7-3-69) Process and apparatus for shelling cooked and consequently curved shrimps one at a time.

120228 (13-3-68) Hydrometallurgical treatment of siliceous zinc ores.

120259 (11-3-69) A process for the manufacture of detergent composition.

120267(11-3-69) Production of titanium compounds from ilmenite, rutile or other ores principally containing mixed oxides of titanium and iron.

120288 (12-3-69) A process for the treatment of solids with liquids.

120299(12-3-69) Aquatic pesticides.

120302 (12-3-69) Improved process for the preparation of bisurethanes.

120357(19-3-68) A process for stabilizing poly-olefin composition.

120399 (18-3-69) Process for the manufacture of highly disperse solids consisting of crosslinked urea-formaldehyde polycondensation products.

120400 (18-3-69) Process for the production of adiponitrile by direct electrochemical hydrodimerisation of acrylonitrile.

120404 (18-3-69) Process for the production of anthraquinones.

120407 (18-3-69) Method of forming and regularly growing a semiconductor compound.

120408 (18-3-69) Method of manufacturing semiconductor compounds.

120413 (19-3-69) Process of producing reduced iron ore pellets.
120444 (20-3-69) Process for preparing 2,5-(diaryl-amino)-terephthalic acids.

120460 (20-3-69) Process for the preparation of carbon disulphide.

120477 (14-11-68) Corrosion-preventive paint and process for the preparation thereof.

120495 (22-3-69) Method of manufacturing mechanical pulp.

120500 (29-3-68) Polymer compositions and a process for modifying the surface properties of organic polymers using them.

120513 (24-3-69) Process for producing carbon black.

120534 (25-3-69) Production of isocyanodiphenyl ethers and thioethers and insecticidal compositions containing same.

120579 (27-3-69) Method and apparatus for refining thermoplastic material.

120592 (28-3-69) Improvements in or relating to mixing arrangement and process for continuous production of lactams.

120605 (8-4-68) Methanol production.

120618 (31-3-69) Process for reforming a gasoline fraction.

120643 (31-3-69) Process for the transient thermal treatment of a porous mass.

120646 (31-3-69) Process for the manufacture of allyl chloride or methallyl chloride.

- 120680 (1-4-69) New adducts, containing epoxide groups, from polyepoxide compounds and mononuclear N-heterocyclic compounds, processes for their manufacture and use.
- 120688 (2-4-69) Solvent extraction of oils from petroleum residual fractions.
- 120699 (2-4-69) A Process for the production of foamed thermoplastic materials.
- 120778 (17-4-68) Process for the manufacture of new colouring matters and natural, artificial or synthetic polymeric materials coloured therewith.
- 120791 (8-4-69) Process for regenerating fluorination catalysts of the chromoxy-fluoride group.
- 120800 (8-4-69) A process for the biosynthesis of a high protein composition.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

66607 66830 67835 68459 70517 70587 70735 70833 70973
 72957 73985 75102 75128 75135 75248 75252 75327 75329
 75341 75342 75364 75420 75542 75543 75549 75627 77275
 77899 79323 79965 80041 80384 80428 80511 80664 70846
 80775 80912 80941 81171 84056 86036 86188 86234 86300
 86365 86399 86400 86409 86480 86536 86566 86567 86568
 86594 86597 86611 86759 86853 86936 87010 87036 87055
 87082 88111 91025 91792 91917 91967 92041 92045 92046
 92154 92208 92315 92316 92328 92329 92344 92384 92385
 92427 92456 92529 92713 92784 92860 92955 93022 93210
 93212 95218 95710 96273 97005 97510 97608 97664 97677
 97697 97706 97707 97732 97748 97757 97914 97915 97928
 97932 97961 97962 98028 98152 98173 98218 98448 98449
 99061 99314 99437 103177 103338 103573 103581 103705
 103725 103780 103792 103811 103835 103850 103904 103905
 103923 103963 103964 103979 103980 103981 103982 104034
 104049 104054 104098 104162 104301 104395 104504 104510
 104518 108854 109011 109021 109066 109072 109081 109099
 109100 109125 109127 109132 109144 109146 109173 109198
 109381 109462 109478 109527 109528 109573 109922 109963
 109964 110483 112245 112246 113014 113518 113945 114188
 114244 114301 114322 114325 114326 114329 114330 114359
 114390 114471 114534 114557 114565 114626 114633 114634
 114644 114650 114713 114728 114731 114747 114758 114786
 117492 117873 118346 119503 119536 119543 119613 119616
 119619 119620 119636 119638 119651 119685 119733 119746
 119783 119784 119808 119815 119842 119843 119846 119873
 119918 119963 119979 120065 120070 120073 120099 120376
 120384 121066 121372 121507 121649 121823 122568 123527
 124965 124999 125048 125055 125065 125066 125089 125093
 125099 125107 125108 125110 125114 125116 125176 125207
 125258 125277 125299 125348 125349 125378 125382 125447
 125453 125477 125765 125776 125804 126202 126333 127025
 127215 128129 128343 129017 129075 129474 129488 129515
 129556 129558 129566 129586 129626 129769 130110 130114
 130116 130121 130141 130217 130361 130378 130512 130525
 130646 130712 130802 131092 131242 131245 131246 131394
 131407 131476 131487 131548 131742 132037 132081 132340
 132379 133471 133546 133764 134856 134857 135349

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

- Class 1. No. 140986. Metal Caps, 19/4 Peer Kalyani, Agra-4 Uttar Pradesh (an Indian Partnership Firm), "Container of Lunch Box", May 21, 1973.
- Class 1. No. 141008. Parag Mechanical Industries, Mungekar Industrial Estate, Vishweshwar Nagar, off. Aarey Road, Goregaon (East), Bombay-63, Maharashtra

India, Indian Partnership Concern, "Domestic press", June 5, 1973.

- Class 1. No. 141045. Sahib Industries, 308/14, Shahzada Bagh, Delhi-35, an Indian Partnership concern, "Containers", June 29, 1973.

- Class 1. No. 141122. Technical Instruments Manufacturers (India) Private Limited, (A Company registered under Indian Companies Act), Shantinagar, Vakola, Santacruz (East), Bombay-55, (Maharashtra), "Precision centre punch", July 23, 1973.

- Class 1. No. 141229. Kathuria & Sons, 5/32, Kirti Nagar, Industrial Area, New Delhi, India a firm registered under Indian Partnership Act, "Washer", August 31, 1973.

- Class 1. No. 141241. Swan (India) Private Limited, (a company registered under Indian Companies Act), Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay-1, Maharashtra State, "Ball pen", September 1, 1973.

- Class 1. No. 141339. M. R. Products, an Indian Partnership Firm, carrying on business at 215A, Rangoonwala Compound, Mulana Azad Road, Madanpura, Bombay-400008, Maharashtra, India, "Burners", October 15, 1973.

- Class 3. No. 140793. Arun Chhotabhai Parel, An Indian Citizen, of A 5/5 & 5/6, Industrial Estate, Baroda-3, Gujarat, India, "A gas stove", March 26, 1973.

- Class 3. No. 140814. Grove Products (Far East) Ltd., Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 having its registered office at IDA Mansion, II-Floor, No. 23, 18 Karwar Street, Bombay-1, Maharashtra, "Containers", April 5, 1973.

- Class 3. No. 140989. Kalpana Industries, an Indian Partnership Firm, carrying on business at 405, Byculle Industrial Estate, Sussex Road, Near Victoria Garden, Bombay-400027, Maharashtra, India, "Slip desk-cum-calendar-cum-penstand with pens", May 21, 1973.

- Class 3. No. 141162. Arora Plastics Private Limited (a private limited company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act), Unit 19-20, 1st floor, Prabhadevi Industrial Estate, Veer Savarkar Marg, Bombay-400025 (Maharashtra State), "Plastic grill", August 6, 1973.

- Class 3. Nos. 141189. 141190. B. K. Plastic Industries, 33 Burtolla Street, Calcutta-7, State of West Bengal, Indian "Plastic trays", August 14, 1973.

- Class 3. No. 141192. Ceesham Traders, (an Indian Partnership Firm), Seksaria Industrial Estate, 2nd floor, Chincholi, Swami Vivekanand Road, Malad, Bombay-64, Maharashtra State, India, "Signal light", August 16, 1973.

- Class 3. No. 141228. Kathuria & Sons, 5/32, Kirti Nagar, Industrial Area, New Delhi, India, a firm registered under Indian Partnership Act, "Cycle pump", August 31, 1973.

- Class 3. No. 141251. Union Industries, (an Indian Partnership Firm), 321, Allied Industrial Estate, Off; M. M. C. Road, Mahim, Bombay-16, Maharashtra State, India, "Noise suppressors for radio", September 10, 1973.

- Class 3. No. 141252. Bata India Limited, a limited company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at 30, Shakespeare Sarani in the town of Calcutta, West Bengal, "Sole for Footwear", September 10, 1973.

- Class 3. No. 141275. Plastic Art, an Indian, Shivaji Service Industries Bldg., 'B' Ground Floor, Unit No. 1, 119, Taikalwadi Road, Shivaji Park, Opp. Hari Nivas, Bombay-400016, Maharashtra, India, "Toy gun", September 15, 1973.

- Class 3. No. 141276. Plastic Art, an Indian sole Proprietary firm Shivaji Service Industries Bldg., 'B' Ground Floor, Unit No. 1, 119, Taikalwadi Road, Shivaji

Park, Opp. Hari Nivas, Bombay-400016, Maharashtra, India, "Water pump", September 15, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141293. Dineshchandra Maganlal Thakordas, Maharaja Plastic Products, Pandesara, P. O. Udhna, Surat, Gujrat, Indian National, "Drinking tumbler", September 24, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141300. Phenoweld Polymer Private Limited, Saki Vihar Lake Road, Bombay-400072, Maharashtra State, India, "Commode seat", September 26, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141307. Asian Advertisers, (an Indian Partnership Firm), 20, Kala Bhavan, 4th floor, 3, Mathew Road, Opera House, Bombay-4, Maharashtra, "Key-chain", September 27, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141314. Bright Brothers Private Limited, a Company Incorporated in India, 156 A Tardeo Road, City of Bombay, State of Maharashtra, India, "Weighing balance", September 28, 1973.

Class 4. No. 141093. Santosh Kumar Paul, an Indian Partnership Firm, carrying on business at Chilakhana, Dist. Cooch Behar, West Bengal "Earthen roofing tiles", July 16, 1973.

Class 4. No. 141169. Khoday Distilleries Private Limited, (A Company incorporated in India under the Indian Companies Act.) No. 54. Kannayakana, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore, Mysore State, (India), "Bottles", August 10, 1973.

Class 10. No. 141223. Bata India Limited, a limited company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at 30, Shakespeare Sarani in the town of Calcutta, West Bengal, "Footwear", August 28, 1973.

Class 10. No. 141315. Kalinga Udyog Private Limited, an Indian Company, 15, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1, West Bengal, India, "Chappals". September 28, 1973.

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